

HUGHES OR WILSON?
ROOSEVELT'S ANSWER

"Against Mr. Wilson's combination of grace in elocution with facility in action; against his record of words unbacked by deeds or betrayed by deeds, we see Mr. Hughes' rugged and uncompromising straightforwardness of character and action in every office he has held. We put the man who thinks and speaks directly, and whose words have always been made good, against the man whose adroit and facile elocution is used to conceal his plans or his want of plans. The next four years may well be years of tremendous national strain. Which of the two men do you, the American people, wish at the helm during these four years; the man who has been actually tried and found wanting, or the man whose whole career in public office is a guarantee of his power and good faith? But one answer is possible; and it must be given by the American people through the election of Charles Evans Hughes as President of the United States."—Roosevelt in Maine Speech.

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THE DAILY PUBLIC LEDGER

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For Congressman—A. J. Pennington of Carter County.

GOMPERS AND THE ADAMSON LAW

President Wilson is taking a great deal of credit to himself for the passage of the Adamson law, which purports to be an eight-hour law for railroad employees engaged in train operation. In his public utterances he denies that he was coerced into signing the bill, and asserts that he did it because it was right; not because he was intimidated.

Many will dispute the statement that it is in reality an eight-hour law. It provides no penalty for the railroads, should they continue to work their men in train operation ten or twelve hours a day. It simply substitutes eight hours for ten hours in wage contracts, as a basis for determining wages.

But assuming that it is an eight-hour law, how can Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, approve it? Mr. Gompers always has taken a very determined stand against governmental interference in the relations between employers and employees in private enterprise. In the Philadelphia convention of the American Federation of Labor in 1914, Mr. Gompers led the fight against a resolution which provided for a legislative eight-hour day. The report of the committee, which was adopted by the convention, declared:

"The American Federation of Labor, as in the past, again declares that the question of the regulation of wages and hours of labor should be undertaken through trade-union activity and not be made subjects of law through legislative enactment."

This declaration was reaffirmed at the San Francisco convention of the American Federation of Labor in 1915.

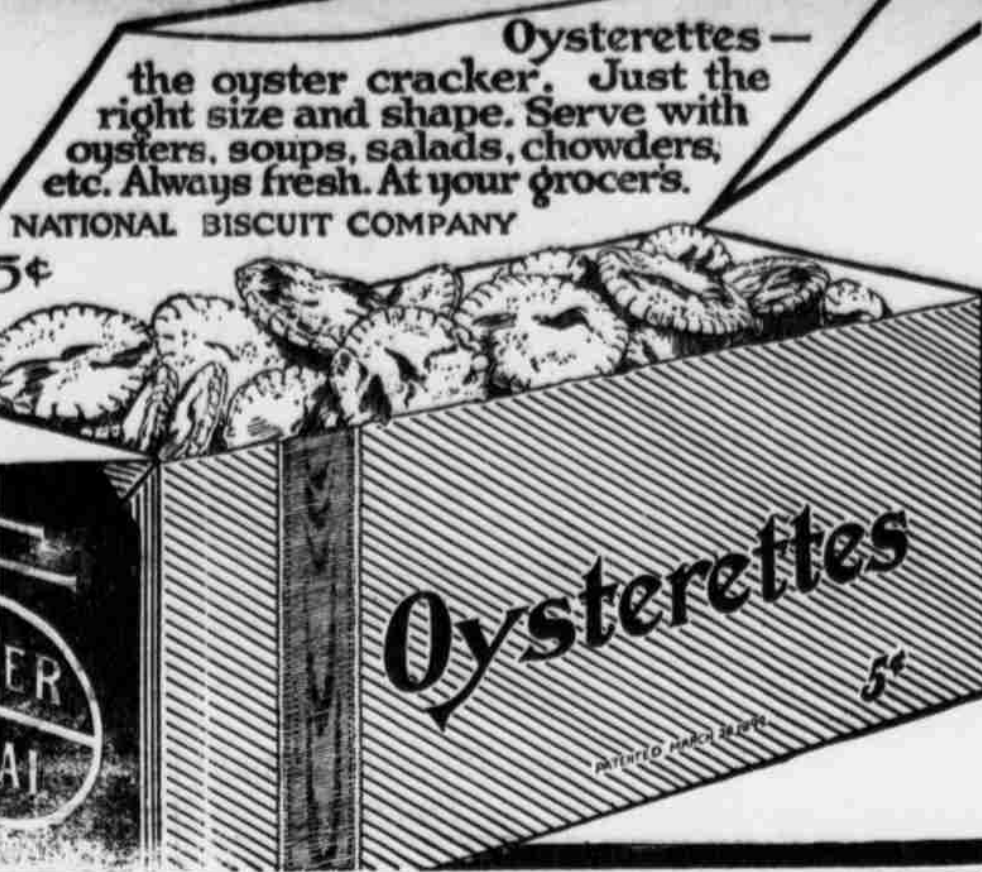
Mr. Gompers has gone on record on this question on other occasions than conventions of the American Federation of Labor. In fact, he has always held to that position and expressed himself whenever the opportunity presented itself.

Speaking before the Committee on Industrial Interstate and Relations of the Constitutional Convention of New York on May 26, 1915, Mr. Gompers, among other things, said:

"I should say that I should not favor a proposition which would put power into the hands of the legislature to regulate the minimum wage for men in private employment, or for the regulation of the hours of labor of men in private employment.... Let me say this: that reading history as I have, I am chary of placing in the power of any governmental agency, power to regulate the conditions of employment of the workers of our country."

President Wilson has done what Mr. Gompers always has warned workers against in his speeches and writings. Still, Mr. Gompers is supporting Mr. Wilson as a "friend of labor." Does it follow that Mr. Gompers is not a friend of labor? Or is he so extremely partisan that he can eat crow and appear to relish it? Certainly it is up to Mr. Gompers to explain, for no matter whether the Adamson law is an eight-hour law, or merely a measure for the regulation of wages, it is a direct contradiction of the avowed policy of the American Federation of Labor.

But there is another interesting phase of the Adamson law. It provides that in wage contracts eight hours of service shall be considered the basis for wages. The present wage contracts of the railroad brotherhoods provide for "100 miles or less, ten hours or less" as the basis for a day's pay. In other words, if a train crew makes a run of 100 miles in six hours, they are paid for ten hours of work. If they



require fifteen hours to make 100 miles, they are paid one and one-half day's wages.

Suppose the railroads should decide to accept the eight-hour law in good faith and apply it by requiring eight hours of work for eight hours' pay. The law does not say "eight hours or less." How could it affect men in passenger and fast freight service, who now work less than eight hours? Would it not operate to reduce their wages, or increase their hours of labor? Would not they oppose it? Of course they would, and the chiefs of the railroad brotherhoods would support them in their opposition.

When the final chapter of the railroad wage controversy is written, the railroad men may discover that President Wilson, the "friend of labor," has handed them a political goldbrick and tied it firmly around their necks.—Luke Grant.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL VOTE OF 1914 WILL ELECT HUGHES

The majorities given to Republican candidates for Congress for 1914 are sufficient to elect Hughes and Fairbanks, declared United States Senator Charles Curtis, chairman of the Republican national senatorial committee, at the party headquarters.

Kansas statesman, one of the noted "come-backs" of 1914, also declared that the Republicans will elect the nine new senators necessary to control the Senate, as well as re-electing every Republican senator now before the people for another term.

Senator Curtis said:

"We have already made one gain in Maine. The others will be in New York, New Jersey, Indiana (two), Ohio, West Virginia, Nebraska and Montana. We also have good fighting chances in Nevada, Arizona, Missouri and Maryland.

"Hughes and Fairbanks will be elected by a sweeping majority, and the vote for Republican members of Congress in 1914 is sufficient evidence of this fact.

"Furthermore, Hughes will be stronger than the Republican candidates for Congress, except in a few notable instances, and so will carry more Congressional districts than we did in 1914. On this point it is significant that in the Maine election the Republican Congressional vote is larger than it was in 1914, and it is a foreign conclusion that we will carry the House."

MATTER OF REAL IMPORTANCE

On Tuesday, November 7th, the voters of Mason County, in addition to casting their votes for the National and Congressional Tickets, will have an opportunity to decide the question whether or not the Fiscal affairs of the county shall continue in the hands of the Board of Magistrates or whether a Commission composed of three members, elected from the county as a whole, with the County Judge—shall have complete charge of the county business affairs. The Ledger firmly believes Mason county would be greatly benefited by a change to the Commission Form of Government. Certainly the county would not be taking a step backward should the change be made. To vote for a change to the Commission Plan you must vote YES.

One thing is certain—a protective tariff never destroyed an American industry but has built up many hundreds of industries, small and great. A free-trade law has destroyed or curtailed many industries and never helped build up one.

The Rev. Dr. John Haynes Holmes, a pacifist, calls Theodore Roosevelt "a monstrous survival of a preneocene age." Now we understand why somebody recently called the Colonel "out-of-date."

We are gratified to note that in adopting a new standardized flag the Administration did not select a modified garter snake bearing the Wilsonian motto: "Tread on Me!"—Boston Transcript.

"Thank God for Wilson prosperity," shouts a campaign orator. Still most people blame the Kaiser for the war.—Cleveland Leader.

WILSON'S PERU PROTEGE
IS WORSE THAN HUERTA

Recognized Benavides as President After He Had Obtained Power in a Sister Republic by Treachery and Violence.

ACT DOES NOT SQUARE WITH
SMUG DICTUM IN HIS SPEECH

Latin American Diplomats Amazed When They Read the President's Explanation of His Mexican Policy—Informed Their Governments That Mr. Wilson's Personal Whims Doubtless Were to Be His Guides in Conducting This Government's Latin-American Policy.

Latin American diplomats are amazed at the statement in President Wilson's speech of acceptance: "So long as the power of recognition rests with me the Government of the United States will refuse to extend the hand of welcome to any one who obtains power in a sister republic by treachery and violence."

This is the President's explanation of his refusal to recognize Huerta and of his Mexican policy. Yet the records show that President Wilson has deliberately violated this dictum in several instances since the case of Huerta arose.

The most flagrant example was the President's recognition extended to Col. Benavides, head of the revolutionary Government in Peru, in February, 1914. His Government was founded on assassination, established by assassination and had no vestige of constitutional authority back of it. It came into power on February 4, 1914, when Col. Benavides led the garrison troops against the national palace at Lima, imprisoned President Billinghurst and assassinated the Minister of War and all others who opposed the coup d'etat.

More Flagrant Than Mexico. Minister McMillin reported these facts fully to Washington and assumed that this Government would decline to sanction the newly established regime. The case was identical with the Huerta case in Mexico, except a much more flagrant violation of the spirit of popular government. Huerta had Madero and Vice-President Suarez imprisoned, but he became President of Mexico under provisions of the constitution providing for the succession of the Minister of Foreign Affairs upon the disability of the President. Huerta's accession to the Presidency was confirmed by the Mexican Congress.

Benavides came into power simply by killing those who opposed him. His acts had no basis whatever in the constitution of his country and were not confirmed by the Peruvian Congress. His sole backing was a junta of conspirators who forced their will on the unapproving people by means of ready rifle bullets. Under these circumstances Minister McMillin naturally assumed that President Wilson would have nothing to do with Benavides and his junta. The President shortly before this had stated in a speech at Mobile, Ala.: "We must follow the course of high principle, not expediency, no matter what the pressure. To do otherwise would be untrue to ourselves."

Envy Is Surprised. Mr. McMillin was therefore mildly surprised when he was instructed by President Wilson to call on the newly established Benavides and graciously confer the recognition of the United States Government upon him.

In explaining this the President simply said that "expediency dictated the recognition of the revolutionary government of Peru." He told his advisers that he had not liked the personality of Billinghurst. He was chagrined also with the news that Billinghurst had intended to dissolve the Peruvian Congress, which the President said would have been an unconstitutional act.

Latin American diplomats at the time were astonished to learn of the President's action in Peru. They found that it was impossible to know where the President stood on any matter of principle, and informed their governments that the President's personal whims doubtless were to be his guidance in conducting this Government's Latin-American policy.

OIL, YOU JOSEPHUS!

This is a free advertisement for "Life," issue of September 14:

If you want to find a reflection of your own inward opinion of the present amiable, inconsequential and bemuddling Secretary of the Navy, here 'tis; for "Life" dedicates an entire issue to our own officious, omniscient, ontological, oleaginous, oligarchical Sir Joe-sea-fuss!

Incompetent-Sea.
Inefficient-Sea.
Idiosyncratic-Sea.
Inadequate-Sea.
Delinquent-Sea.
Impermanence-Sea.
Hypocritical-Sea.

Also, with a mind to the Juice that has made our State and Navy Departments famous, "Life" proposes this toast:

"Grape Nuts! Bryan and Daniels!"
Hic Jacet!

It seems as though the one opportunity that is ever present is the opportunity to do the wrong thing.

New Zealand has an annual death rate of less than 1 per cent.

No man learns to live until he has lived to learn.

Go To the New York Store For Your
FALL GOODS

New Suits, new Hats, new Coats. Our stocks are always freshened up. The price we put on our goods make them move in a hurry. And our sales in these departments have been very large.
Another lot of the \$11.98 Suits; others ask \$15.00.
Another load of hats in for Saturday.

Our prices on Dress Goods and our Underwear have not been advanced.

CORSETS

We are the exclusive agents for the Kabo and Justrite, none better, 50c and up.

SHOES

We have a good assortment latest style \$1.49, \$1.99, \$5.00 Lace Boots \$3.50.

NEW YORK STORE
S. STRAUS, Proprietor. Phone 571.



You can't afford to keep a good car in an unfit place. We can provide safe, clean and convenient storage for a limited number of machines. Right now is the time to see about it so you will be sure to get a place. Or if you want a cover for the car we will serve you best.

OAKLAND - DODGE - OLDSMOBILE

Keith & Stephenson
MAYSVILLE'S LEADING GARAGE



IF NOT THIS THEN THIS

You may not be able to get away to the lakes or mountains this summer to enjoy the natural breeze. Your next best way to find comfort is an ELECTRIC FAN. It will keep you cool and comfortable day and night all summer at less than half a cent an hour.

ELECTRIC SHOP
Of Maysville Gas Co., Incorporated

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

NEW PRICES AUGUST 1, 1916

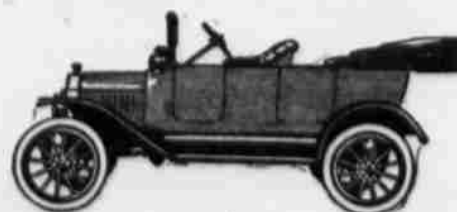
The following prices for Ford cars will be effective on and after August 1st, 1916:

Chassis	\$325.00
Runabout	345.00
Touring Car	360.00
Coupelet	505.00
Town Car	595.00
Sedan	645.00

J. C. B. Detroit

These prices are positively guaranteed against any reduction before August 1st, 1917, but there is no guarantee against an advance in price at any time.

CENTRAL GARAGE COMPANY



Don't forget

WRIGLEY'S

after every meal

SALT Winter Is Coming--- Buy Before It Comes SALT Is Scarce So Don't Delay. SALT Will Be Higher. It Is Going Up. M. C. Russell Co.

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